

ment, or prohibited, was one of severe trial. On the one side were heard the clamors of self-interest and passion, threatening to overthrow all that resisted. On the other there was nothing but the quiet voice of Temperance and Virtue. Between the two you will hesitate; and, when the hour came, you will not call Rome, but America—worthy of the descendant of a Patriot of '76. By this act you decided, in regard to our city, a principle of the first importance—a principle, the adoption of which must forever be an honor to the people among whom we live. So far as we know, no great city, under the free government of this country, has ever been distinguished by so important a measure in favor of Temperance and self-denial; and none seems to deserve this honor more than the city, which gave birth to the Temperance Reformation.

What has been the result? Your decision has been sustained by the acclamation of your fellow-citizens. But the license law, it is said, has been very frequently violated. This is true, and it will always be true, that uneducated, unprincipled, and demoralized persons will violate it, so long as passion, self-interest, and the spirit of self-indulgence continue to exist. But, on the other side, we know that the educated part of society has been gradually diminishing the use of stimulating drinks. We may say, also, that the great population of all the Northern States has been undergoing a change of habits—general, profound, and, we believe, permanent. Who does not know, that, formerly, every individual used wine or spirits, and placed them on the table for his visitors? Perhaps it is not generally known, what I have the means of knowing from daily professional observation, that it is more rare now to see a person who makes use of stimulants, than it formerly was to find one who did not do so.

All these changes receive material support from the existence, in Boston, of an act prohibiting the sale of ardent spirit in small quantities. And here allow me to say, that the recollection of what little agency I have had in promoting such changes, gives me more satisfaction than any other circumstance of my life.

With these impressions, we come, Sir, to thank you once more for your decision on the license law, for your public and decided support to the cause of temperance, and as a permanent testimonial of our feelings and opinions, we beg you to accept these pieces of Plate, with the resolutions which accompany them. To these we would add our hearty wishes and prayers, that the activity and usefulness, which have so honorably characterized your official career, may find a new field of operation, in the future duties which Providence may assign to you.

After the examination, I had no doubt as to the course it was my duty to pursue. Had it been my last official act—the last vote in which my voice could be heard—I should have given it, without hesitation, as I did. Owing to a decision in the Board of Aldermen, the decision rested on my individual vote. I was happy to assume the responsibility; and I have never, for one moment since, seen reason to regret my course.

Since that time I have endeavored to be consistent in my conduct. I was never what is technically called a teetotaler; but as by my vote I had done what I could for the others of the use of intoxicating liquors, I have neither used them myself, nor offered them to others.

As to the future, I must reserve my right to act as an independent citizen, in the manner my best judgment may dictate, in the circumstances in which I may be placed.

I trust I shall always be a friend and supporter of the noble cause in which you are engaged, by all the means which are consistently believe to be available to its progress. The course I considered it my duty to pursue, exposed me to great obloquy. I bore it in silence, and left the question, without argument or self-justification, to the decision of my fellow-citizens. Nobly was I sustained by the intelligent and enlightened men of both political parties. Such a result, under such circumstances, was compensation for all the misrepresentations of which I was the subject.

I leave, gentlemen, with the most grateful sense of the honor, this elegant and valuable testimony of your approval.

Next to the approbation of conscience, that of men whose names are associated with every philanthropic and Christian endeavor for the advancement of humanity, must be the highest reward of virtuous endeavor.

Your gift, gentlemen, will be, as long as I live, a testimony to the kind and an incentive to fidelity, in every good cause with which I am engaged, and my hope is that long after we shall have passed away, these enduring memorials will remind my children, and my children's children, that I numbered men like you among my friends and supporters.

The occasion was one of truly grateful interest to those present; and, no doubt, in entire harmony with the general sentiment of the friends of Temperance, Order, Humanity, and Religion, throughout the City and Commonwealth.

MR. CLAY AND MR. ADAMS.—Readers of a former date will remember the false and unwarrantable charges laid against Henry Clay, on account of his instrumental in the election of John Quincy Adams as President.—The New York Courier publishes the following letter from Gen. Cass to Mr. Clay, written when the subject was warm upon the minds of all, upon the matter of the alleged collusion between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams:

DEAR SIR,—I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a triumphant refutation of the slanders which have been propagated respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice.

I must ask your indulgence for this almost involuntary tribute to your claims and services. So strong is the impression which your address made upon me, that I cannot restrain this expression of my feelings.

With warm regard,

I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

LEWIS CASS.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—From the Columbus papers of the 2d inst., we learn that the House of Representatives, after excluding both the sets of claimants to seats from Hamilton county, proceeded to the election of officers, when Mr. Breslin (Dem.) was elected Speaker, and Mr. Matthews (Free Soil) Clerk. They also elected Daniel Watt (Whig) as Sergeant-at-Arms.

more trouble in Ohio.—A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says:—Mr. Whitman, from the Committee appointed to assist the Speaker to count the votes for Governor, reported, in which he set forth the reasons for rejecting the vote of Laramie county, and ended by declaring Weller, the Democratic candidate, elected by 280 majority.

The Speaker (Democrat) pronounced the report out of order. Immense confusion ensued for nearly an hour.

Mr. Whitman said he was determined to be heard at all hazards.

The Speaker finally agreed to the reading of the report.

Mr. Whitman spoke in an excited manner for two hours.

The Speaker then rose, and declared Sen. Ford elected Governor of Ohio. While he was thus engaged, Messrs. Archibald, Whitman, and others, attempted to interrupt the Speaker with furious gestures, words and oaths—charging him with having violated his office, &c., &c. The Convention finally broke up in the midst of the greatest excitement.

The House was immediately called to order, but took a recess. The Senators also repaired to the Senate Chamber, and soon after adjourned.

The House proposition to appoint a joint committee to examine the Governor's vote, was finally laid on the table—42 to 22. The Speaker again announced the election of Ford.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston, of Texas, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, on the expediency of a railroad for military purposes, between San Francisco and the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hale presented a petition against the extension of slavery into new territories, and for the abolition of the slave traffic wherever Congress has jurisdiction. He moved its reference to the Committee on the District with instructions to bring in a bill to abolish slavery in 10 years.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to lay the subject on the table. Points of order were discussed, and the yeas and nays were taken, as follows: yeas 25, nays 16.

Mr. Corwin offered similar petitions, which were laid on the table.

The bill relating to reciprocal trade with Canada, was taken up. Dix and Niles supported it. Pearce and Hunter spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment to include all manufactures of cotton, wool, and leather. After some discussion, the bill was passed over, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker attended to the vote on the Pacheco bill on Saturday. There were two errors made by the clerk in counting the yeas and nays. The true vote was a tie.

Mr. Farrall said he voted nay, but was not recorded. The clerk was told to record it, making the vote—yeas 89, nays 90. The motion of Mr. Sawyer, to reconsider, lies over.

Mr. Meade submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for reclaiming slaves from the free States, and moved to suspend the rules for that purpose. Lost.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood presented a petition asking for appropriations to remove the colored population to Liberia, or beyond the limits of the United States, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire what power Congress has to make such appropriation.

Mr. Hale moved that the question of reference be laid on the table. Lost. It was then postponed.

Mr. Pearce offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a Geologist for California, with a salary of \$9000. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Atherton reported the House bill on deficiency of appropriation, with amendments.

Mr. Derrin, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a report adverse to the admission of California into the Union, as a State.

Mr. Mason moved to print 10,000 extra copies of the report.

The report makes three objections to the bill: as unprecedented and unconstitutional to admit a territory to the Union without a previous government, and then divide after admission.

Mr. Downs, as a minority of one of the Committee, dissented from the report.

Mr. Foote was in favor of printing a large number of copies; and Mr. Westcott approved of the report.

Mr. Dayton agreed with the main points of the report.

The subject was then postponed.

The Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Appropriation bills were taken up.

In the Committee of the Whole the Indian bill was passed. The main bill was put on its passage, and carried.

The House went into Committee again, on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Mr. Embrace offered an amendment to compute the mileage of members by the shortest rail route. Mr. Brown was severe on Greeley's mileage report, and on Mr. Tuck.

An exciting debate followed. Mr. Root moved an amendment to abolish mileage, and substitute travelling expenses. Mr. Greeley wished to explain, when the committee rose.

Mr. Conger moved the printing of extra copies of the report of the Secretary of War on the Buffalo harbor.

This was opposed by Mr. Toombs, when the House adjourned.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

We have had another day of excitement and struggle in the H. U., entirely devoted to the motion of Mr. STUART of Michigan to reconsider the vote whereby the House had adopted Mr. GOTT's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. GREELEY obtained the floor at the outset to oppose the reconsideration, but the Speaker, on reflection, yielded it to Mr. WENTWORTH of Ill., who had called up the subject, and who, after a brief and frequently interrupted speech, moved that the motion to reconsider do lie on the table. This motion failed—Yeas 79; Nays 122: So the House virtually decided to modify if not recede from Mr. GOTT's resolution. Mr. CHAPMAN next obtained the floor, and made a speech in favor of the reconsideration, denouncing the Preamble as insulting to the Slave States and assuming to show that Maryland looked to ultimate Emancipation if 'the fanatics' would only let her alone. He tried to be very severe on Mr. GIDDINGS, who had nothing to do with offering the resolution of Mr. GOTT.

Mr. CALHOUN of Ind. next got the floor, and also favored reconsidering, in order to strike out the Preamble, and so

modify the resolution as not to interfere with the buying and selling of Slaves within the District, provided they were not brought here for that purpose. He made quite an able and plausible speech, though I think he could have made a better one on the other side.

Mr. SAWYER of Ohio next made a speech against legislating on Slavery and Negroes, and moved the Previous Question. The motion to reconsider prevailed—Yeas 117; Nays 76.

It was now moved that the whole subject do lie on the table: Lost: Yeas 94; Nays 110—the heaviest vote of the Session.

After further struggles and maneuvers, the House adjourned, leaving the question undisposed of. I believe it has precedence to-morrow.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, January 15, 1849.

THE "YELLOW FEVER."

The California epidemic continues to rage with unabated fury. It will inevitably have its run, despite of all attempts to arrest its progress—and in fact, all obstacles thrown in its way seem to increase rather than to diminish the febrile ardor. The tide of emigration now setting towards Alta California, from all directions, is immense, and at present altogether incalculable. The most we can do is to present some account of the movements in certain localities, leaving our readers to conjecture the rest.

A company of ten set out from Vergennes, in this county, a little more than a week ago, which, on reaching Troy on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., numbered sixteen. Among the number was Mr. Charles M. Simmons, of this village. They are to proceed by ship to Vera Cruz, and thence overland to the Pacific, by way of the City of Mexico.

In Rutland, a company of thirty persons is forming, who intend to leave for the Gold regions on or about the 29th of February next. They are to make the journey by land—which, it is estimated, can be performed in four months, at an expense of less than \$150 to each person.

Five young men from Brattleboro set out on the same destination, week before last.—They were to sail from Boston in a few days, expecting to arrive at San Francisco in May or June. Others are to leave soon.

We learn that two gentlemen in Orwell have furnished \$10,000 towards the purchase and outfit of a vessel for the California trade.

The ship Edward Everett, the bark Maria, and the brig Forest, sailed from Boston for San Francisco, on the 9th inst. The Edward Everett had 150 passengers, and the Forest 45—nearly all from Massachusetts. The Capitol, with a large number of passengers, was to sail from the same port, with the same destination, on the 15th inst. The brig Almira has been purchased by twenty-five active young men in Boston, for a trading voyage to the Gold regions—each member paying \$600, making a capital of \$15,000.

Companies are organizing and setting off in a similar manner at Plymouth, Salem, Newburyport, Bangor, Providence, Bristol, Hartford, Windsor, New Haven, Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Troy, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans. Smaller companies of from ten to fifty are also forming in various towns in the interior, throughout the country.

In Utica, N. Y., a "California Mining Company" has been formed, with a capital of \$30,000.

At the West, the excitement runs very high, and it is predicted that Ohio alone will furnish 10,000 emigrants for California, during the next four months.

Canada, even, has not escaped the contagion. The Montreal Courier, of the 21st ult., says, "We hear that many of our citizens are on the point of rushing to California"—and proceeds to give some directions as to the best method of getting there.

What the effect of this excitement will ultimately prove, both to the individuals infected and to the nation in general, we will not now attempt to conjecture. Letters received from California of late, however, give rather discouraging accounts of the state of things there, confirming the apprehensions of lawlessness, violence, and crime, which the promiscuous character of the emigrants naturally enough excited, and which we had hoped, for the sake at least of the enterprising and intelligent adventurers from our own vicinity, might prove untrue. We are not disposed to repeat all the floating and unauthentic rumors of robbery and assassination, which have come to our ears, yet these rumors are not so improbable as to provoke incredulity, when all the circumstances are considered.

HON. GEO. F. MARSH.

The high consideration in which the talents and acquirements of the distinguished Representative from this District are everywhere held, the respect he commands for our State, and the influence he is able to exert by reason of this distinction, we took occasion to point out to our readers during the recent Congressional canvass. It seems now quite probable that Mr. MARSH will be nominated as Minister to the German Court—for which appointment no one in the country is probably better suited, though we shall regret to lose his services in the capacity he now fills with so much credit to himself and to his constituents.

On the subject of changes and removals of Foreign Ministers, by Gen. Taylor, a correspondent of the New York Tribune holds the following language:

We have not heard the names of any one mentioned to fill these places, but there is one man who, if he will consent to go abroad, is fully qualified to fill the place of Minister to the Central Government of Germany, if that body should continue its existence. That man is Hgn. Geo. F. MARSH, of Vermont.

Mr. Marsh, it is well known, is one of the most distinguished scholars in our country. He is familiar alike with the language, literature and history of every European State, except Turkey. He has held conversation at a levee, in this city, where persons of various countries were present, in the German, French, Italian, Danish and Swedish languages. In Scandinavian literature, embracing Icelandic, Swedish and Danish, he is unquestionably ranks first in the Union, and has a

round him, in his native State of Vermont, some 10,000 volumes in the literature of these countries. German, French and Italian, he ranks as high as most scholars among us; but in Spanish and Portuguese literature he holds a rank second to none in the country. These, however, are not all his acquirements; for Political Economy, Agriculture, Civil and Military Engineering, and the Fine Arts have occupied more or less of his attention. Of the Fine Arts he is not only a fine lover, but a patron, and there are few men who have around them more that is beautiful in paintings and engravings than Mr. Marsh. All these things it may be said, are not necessary in a Foreign Minister, but they tend to make the scholar and gentleman, such as we want to see at Foreign Courts, in preference to ignorant political demagogues.

NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. A. H. Sevier, of Arkansas, died on the 1st inst.—Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, has been re-elected to the United States Senate.—The President has issued a Proclamation calling on the Senate for an extra Session on the 6th of March.—There was a destructive fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th inst.—Gen. Taylor is to be in Vicksburg on the 2d and at Nashville on the 8th of February, on his way to Washington.—It is settled that Gen. Cass is to return to the Senate.—Seventy-five citizens of Plymouth, Mass.—one fifteenth of the voting population of that town—are about to leave for California.—Hon. Thomas Metcalf, Whig, has been chosen U. S. Senator, from Kentucky, for the remainder of Gen. Crittenden's term.—Hon. Elisha Embree is the Whig candidate for Governor in Indiana.—Coal, in large quantities, has been discovered in Rhode Island.—Mr. Morton, the newly elected Senator from Florida, was one of the Taylor Electors in that State.—The Legislature of New York, now in session, have passed strong resolutions against the extension of Slavery, and for abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.—The Augusta Bank was robbed, recently, of \$25,000. The money has been found, having been buried near Augusta, and the supposed plunderer arrested.

THE AMERICAN METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE is the name of a new candidate for public favor, just started in New York by Israel Post, an enterprising publisher, and the original proprietor of the Union Magazine. The Metropolitan is edited by William Landon, and the first number gives promise of a successful career. Among the contributors of the January number are Mrs. L. Maria Child, Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, Miss Hannah F. Gould, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Emma C. Embury, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, J. T. Headley, Ralph Hoyt, C. E. Lester, and G. G. Foster.—Published every month, at 25¢ Broadway, at \$3.00 a year, in advance. 2 copies, \$5.00, 5 copies, \$10.00.

ADDISON COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Convention assembled on the 10th inst. Although the cold was intense, a respectable number of persons, from the different towns in the county, were in attendance. The object of the meeting being stated, JUDGE WOOSTER was appointed Chairman, and JUSTUS COBB, Secretary.

It was moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions to be presented for the consideration of the Convention in the afternoon. HON. P. STARR, REV. S. G. COB, PHILIP BATTLE, Esq., were appointed a Committee for that purpose. After which the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met in the afternoon, when the Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were read separately and adopted—

Resolved, That we regard the promotion of the cause of temperance as most intimately connected with the best interests of men in time and eternity.

Resolved, That the experience of the past year under the license system affords confirmation strong, of the necessity of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as the most effectual means of advancing the cause of Temperance.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance in Vermont, after the defeat by accident or fraud, which they suffered the last year, on the license vote, are called to renewed exertions in order to sustain a great moral enterprise, and redeem the character of the State.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly ask the Hon. Judges of the County Court to enquire into the conduct of those who have been licensed to sell ardent spirits, and see if, in their opinion, the public good does not require them to annul and vacate some or all of these licenses.

Resolved, That the Town Authority of Middlebury be respectfully requested to enquire into the conduct of those persons who have been licensed as grocers, and see if these grocers are not violating their license by the sale of ardent spirits.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that the State Temperance Convention to convene in Burlington next week, take measures for publishing "Ketchell's Prize Essay on the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks," and its general circulation among the people throughout the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the towns in this county, to respond to the handsome invitation of our friends in Burlington, by sending large delegations to the State Temperance Convention, which meets in that place next week.

The second resolution called up the several representatives from the several counties, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Cornwall, Salisbury and Middlebury, who stated that beyond all dispute the general licensing to sell intoxicating liquors, the last year, had been extremely disastrous. One informing officer remarked that it had been his duty to report breaches of peace for several years, and that his attention had been called to more cases occasioned by intoxicating liquors within the last year than during the five years previous. It will doubtless be found by all who will take the trouble to examine, that the effect of the license vote (as officially though erroneously reported) has been such as to occasion a far more extensive sale of spirituous liquor than was vended the year before, and to produce in families, where one of the heads was temperate, effects that at this inclement season, are heart-rending.

It was stated that a tavern-keeper in one of our villages, in an adjoining county, maintained unequivocally that the license vote of last March was worth at least \$200.00 to his stand.

Dr. Merrill then moved that when the meeting adjourned it adjourn to meet at Vergennes, 3 weeks from to-day, (the 31st inst.) which motion passed.

A motion was made that a Committee of 3 be appointed, to nominate a delegation to attend the State Convention, to be held at Burlington, the 17th inst. The meeting appointed Dr. T. A. Merrill, Rev. L. Jones and Justus Cobb, for said Committee.

Prof. Meacham read a resolution adopted at the County Temperance meeting held in Rutland County, and moved that it be adopted by this Convention, and the motion passed:

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request the newspaper press throughout the State, to devote a portion of their columns to this cause.

Resolved, and That we tender our thanks to the Editors and Publishers of papers who have inserted our notices and devoted a portion of their columns to this cause.

Resolved, That every exertion in behalf of Temperance made by the conductors of the Public Press in this State, would in the opinion of the Convention be most gratefully and highly appreciated by the friends of the cause.

It was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy sent to the Middlebury Galaxy and Vergennes Vermonter, for publication.

DORASTUS WOOSTER, Pres.
JUSTUS COBB, Sec.
Middlebury, January 10, 1849.

Correspondence of the Galaxy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1848.

Dear Barrett.—Your paper, containing a detailed account of the results of the election, reached me in due season. It gave me no little gratification, to find that Vermont—and particularly Addison County—had done so much for Taylor in spite of all the efforts of our "Barnburning," "Free Soil" friends of Middlebury.—You know how much stress was laid upon the reported conversation of Gen. Taylor with the Mississippi Committee, and you have seen my statements on that subject fully confirmed by the explicit and unequivocal declarations of the General himself. Equally false is the statement that has been going the rounds of the papers, as to his remarks respecting the course of the North upon Slavery,—that "the South should draw the sword and smite away the scabboard," &c. I can assure you the North has nothing to fear from his action on the Slavery extension question.

Gen. Taylor spent a week in our city, a short time since. I wish the Farmers of Vermont could have seen the Old Hero, in all his simplicity, while here.—Soon after his arrival, the booming cannon from Lafayette Square and the Place d'Armes announced his presence in the city. Desirous of taking the honest old man by the hand, I repaired to the St. Charles Hotel where he was stopping. On the register I found this inscription in his own plain hand writing—*Z. Taylor, U. S. A. Baton Rouge.* By a post in the rotunda, I carried back a cloak, and an old umbrella—together with a Jar of Butter—all the baggage of the President elect of the United States. The Jar of Butter was sent by Mrs. Taylor to a friend in the City—and brought by the General to deliver. I speak of this to show the simplicity and unostentation of the man.

Gen. Taylor associated freely and unreservedly, with the large number that crowded to see him, and was ready to take all for the hand. Wherever he went, he was certain to find a cordial welcome, so strongly has he impressed himself upon the hearts of all here.

The second night after his arrival, a grand serenade was given him at the Hotel, at midnight. There were fully three thousand persons present on the occasion. The musicians—seven in number—were occupied the whole evening, and Charles—surrounded by crowds of people bearing torches, illuminated banners, &c. Gen. Taylor came out and mingled with the crowd, and no one—so much does he avoid all display—would have distinguished him, on account of any difference in position or honors, from any one else of the vast throng around him. I stood near him, and was much interested in watching the movements of his countenance, as it changed from the hearty laugh—at a remark or joke of some one of the bystanders, or at the humorous song sung by the Filmore Club—to the serious and almost tearful expression, as the music varied to some solemn dirge while they recounted the scenes of the battle-field, or sung of the love and confidence of the people in their chosen leader and President. One scene, in particular, seemed to touch him deeply. "The sentiment was,—though I have not the words.—"He is our chosen man to bring back the good old times of Washington." As soon as the music ceased, he retreated into the Hotel, followed by such a throng of people, that he would have found it difficult to escape, before he had half finished his nap.

(We omit the account of Gen. Taylor's visit to the public schools of the city, furnished by our correspondent, as a report of these matters has already been extensively published.)

Much speculation exists as to who will constitute his cabinet. He keeps his own counsel, and I doubt if any here know much more about it than you in Vermont.

The General's family will not accompany him to Washington, the first season. His youngest son, in particular, is married, and he is of the will, it is understood, to reside at the White House.

The weather here is oppressive, and hot for the season. While you are listening, I suppose, to the winter's blast, we are panting for a breath of fresh air, and with open doors and windows, cooling off on ice water. This weather is uncommon in this season, and is very conducive to disease. Our city has been much excited from the appearance of the Cholera, which is carrying off considerable numbers.

I am, yours truly,

C. C. L.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The America arrived at Boston Friday morning. There has been a decline in Breadstuffs, and Cotton has advanced. The Cholera still prevails in London. In Scotland, it seems to be raging with alarming results.—Much interest is felt for the Pope, who still remains at Gaeta. Vienna and all the provinces are tranquil.

In France, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., the ceremony of proclaiming the election of the President, took place in the National Assembly, and M. Marrast, in a loud voice, though somewhat broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon President of the French Republic, and conducted to one and indivisible, from that day to the second Sunday in May, 1852; and invited the new President to come forward and take the oath required by the Constitution.

Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune and swore to remain faithful to the Republic, and to follow its interests in all respects.

He then read a brief address to the Chamber in a firm voice, in which he said, with peace and order, the country can again improve—can cure its wounds—bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down persons animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation.

I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who, in spite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with you to the application of this conciliation to the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic.

When the new President concluded his speech, he advanced towards Gen. Cavaignac and tendered to him a hand which surprised Cavaignac, but delighted the chamber.

After a shake of an instant, Cavaignac recovered and shook hands cordially with the President, amidst marks of the most unequivocal approbation on all sides.

M. Odilon Barrot was empowered to form the new Ministry.

Amidst these changes a marked improvement has taken place in the value of public securities.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following are the rates of postage which have been established between Great Britain and the United States. The rate of newspapers is reasonably low, that of letters altogether too high.

Postage across the sea, 16 cents.
English inland postage, 5 "
U. S. inland postage, 5 "
The sea postage paid to the vessel performing the service.
Transit rate through this country to Canada, 5 cents.
And 25 per cent. for paying by the ounce, instead of paying by letter.
Newspapers through Canada, the Canadian rates.
Newspapers between England and the United States and vice versa, 2 cents.
Periodicals weighing 2 ounces, 1 penny.
Or
Over 2 oz. and under 3 do. 6 pence, or 12 "
Over 3 oz. and under 6 do. 8 pence, or 16 "
And 2 pence, or 4 cents, for each ounce or fraction.

THE DELIGHTS OF GOLD DIGGING.—The following incident of gold digging on the Sacramento is related by a correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer at Monterey:

"Provisions are very scarce, and to obtain them many murders have been committed, for the purchase of them, at exorbitant prices, has indirectly, but eventually, led to murder. One story, relating to an affair of this kind, may deserve a place here. A man who had what is called a good hole, had been digging incessantly for two days, when he was accosted by one carrying a bucket containing food of some kind. The whole of this the digger purchased for about one hundred dollars in virgin gold, while devouring it, the man who had sold the provisions took possession of the hole. After finishing his repast, the gold-hunter followed the fellow out; but on his passively refusing to come, knocked his brains out with a pickaxe, took from the pockets the virgin gold that had purchased a meal, and then dragging the body out of the hole, himself continued the digging. This I believe, is really true, just as I have told it.

"Absolutely pure gold is 24 carats. The gold coin of England is an alloy of 11 parts gold, and 13 copper. One lb. Troy is now coined into 46 2/3 sovereigns. Our gold contains 11 parts pure gold, and one of alloy composed of silver and copper. Our average contains 270 grains of standard gold, of which 247 1/2 grains are pure gold and 22 1/2 alloy.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—First Ballot—Richard Brodhead, Demo., 62; James Cooper, Whig, 57; Thaddeus Stevens, Whig, 7; Wm. M. Meredith, Whig, 3; Geo. Ford, Whig, 2; Native votes, 2.

Second Ballot—Brodhead, 62; Cooper, 60; Stevens, 6; Meredith, 1; Ford, 2.

Third Ballot—Brodhead, 62; Cooper, 66; Stevens, 5.

Mr. Cooper, on the third ballot, having received a majority over all others, was declared duly elected a Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next, in the place of Simon Cameron, Democrat, whose term will then expire.

DEATH OF PETER C. BROOKS.—Peter C. Brooks, Esq., long known as the richest man in New England, died at his residence in Medford, Mass., on Monday night, at the age of 82, (some papers say 81.) He leaves a son, Sidney Brooks, and three sons-in-law, somewhat distinguished; Hon. Edward Everett, President of Harvard College, Charles Francis Adams, Esq., late candidate for the Vice Presidency, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

A letter from San Francisco states that two millions of gold are waiting transportation.

A dispatch from Roston, Tuesday afternoon, announces the death of Jos. Barrett, for a long time Treasurer of Massachusetts.

Briggs and Reed have been elected Governor and Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts. In the Senate, the vote was unanimous.

Gov. Briggs lacked some 388 votes of an election by the people.

An arrival at Charleston from Hayti brings information that the Haytian army, 20,000 strong, had advanced on the city of St. Domingo.

The first regular train of cars, on the Era Road, left for Birmingham Tuesday morning, taking 200 passengers for the whole distance of 224 1/2 miles.

A correspondent of the Boston Bee, writing from Washington, Dec. 16, says: James Watson Webb, it is said, is fishing to be sent to Berlin by Gen. Taylor; but the prevailing opinion is that this honorable mission will be given to Hon. George P. Marsh.

The town of Montpelier has been divided, by act of the Legislature, into two separate townships. They were organized on Monday last, by the choice of town officers. The village retains the old name of Montpelier. The portion taken from it is to be called East Montpelier.

MILEAGE OF MESSENGERS.—The Senate, on Thursday, restored by joint resolution the mileage of the persons who bring to Washington the votes of the Electoral Colleges. It was 25 cents a mile by the law of 1825, but was reduced at the last session, one half.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.—The following from the Felloesville (Va.) Democrat, speaks of the proposition to expunge the Slave trade from the National Capital, a little more rationally than is usual at the South:

"We predict that the act abolishing Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia will pass, and that not one Slave will be liberated by it. The Slaves will all be removed and the South will retain them. Nevertheless, we earnestly hope that, to free the entire white population of the States from the reproach of an enlightened Christendom, the act may pass."

GOOD LUCK.—A Mrs. Dickerson, of Versailles, Indiana, on the morning of the 29th ult., gave birth to three fine, healthy boys, two weighing 5 1/4 lbs. each, and the other 5 1/2 lbs.—making in all 16 lbs. of boys.—Huzza for Indiana! Their names are Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, and Thomas Corwin!

THE SOUTH has finally resolved itself into a Committee of five, consisting of Mr. Calhoun, of S. C.; Clayton, of Delaware; King, of Alabama; Morehead, of Kentucky, and Bayley, of Virginia, to decide upon what action it shall take in reference to the question of Slavery as it is, and as it is to be. Mr. Calhoun is chairman, and will prepare the manifesto, upon which it is expected to rally the Legislatures of the Southern States during their present session. The ground Mr. C. will take in reference to the territories, the District of Columbia, and the institution at large, can only be conjectured. Ultra as he is, he is the ablest man by odds to get the South into a dilemma, and to battle for her when there. The period of collision is at hand, and we be unto the freeman who falters. The people of the South, with the exception of slaveholders, will never sustain Mr. Calhoun in any disunion proposition. They know the interests and the necessities of the South, and the benefit of the federal compact, too well for that.